THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
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Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. III. Statesville, N. C., Friday, November 16, 1860. No. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.
HAVING located myself in the Town of Taylorsville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
January 27, '60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.
WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.
June 22, '60. 29:tf

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
Statesville, N. C.
Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33:60:1y

J. SHELLY,
MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES FINE SHOES,
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.
Which he sells at Wholesale
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

F. SCARR,
Druggist & Apothecary
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, &C.,
AT WHOLESALE.
See advertisement in another place.
August 19, 1860. 1y

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD
IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—I take this method of informing all requiring Literary aid, that I will be pleased to revise MSS. and prepare it for publication, and will write Essays, Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, poems on every subject, and Letters. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address
WILLIE WARE.
Aug. 31, 1860. 39:tf. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Miscellaneous.

MIRIAM'S LOVE.

We were sitting by the fireside—Leonard and I, he leaning back in the wide arm chair, and I at his feet.

'How can I hope to win her now?' he murmured, looking down at his maimed arm with a bitter, defiant glance, 'she with her glorious beauty, her regal pride, so far, so far above me! Oh, my love has so compassed me about with its strong arms, has sheltered me under its shielded roof, that I feel like an outcast—homeless, and lost forever.'

I looked up at him as he spoke, and thought of the time when he had pledged his love to Miriam by that same shining fire light, when his manly beauty fell about him like a ripe sunset, and when he grasped in his vigorous hands such noble pictures of the future. Now, without even that future to call his own, poor, maimed, and useless, he had came back to the trysting place. Broken in heart, in hope, in fortune, and oh, more to be deplored than all, not even rich in love.

'Leonard,' I said, rising and leaning my hand on his chair, 'I am going now—going to Miriam.'

He started, and a flush of anguish came over his still beautiful brow. He grasped my hand convulsively.

'One moment;' he whispered, 'one moment and I shall be myself again. I cannot meet her thus.'

He bowed his face, and light brown curls fell in a cloud around it, concealing the outward struggle. Then he raised his head and spoke calmly—

'I am ready now, I will release her from that vow which cannot be otherwise than irksome to her proud spirit. She shall never know the agony it cost me to give her up. I will meet her—bravely, like a man.'

So I went out and left him sitting there, his love lying shattered at his feet.

I found Miriam before her mirror, arranging her hair. She turned her gleaming face towards me as I entered, and it was overflowing with love, with hope, and expectancy.

'Is it all cheerful and bright below stairs?' she asked, quickly.

'Quite beaming,' I replied.

'I am so glad,' she continued, in a joyous tone. 'What a long journey he will have this freezing day. Oh, I am so proud that I am mistress of Ashburn, that I can offer him a resting place.'

Her deep, sleeping pride, blazed out in her dark, oriental face, and flooded it with glory. Alas, that pride which was to crush such a great noble love—such a wealth of happiness.

I stood beside her where I could see her beauty in the mirror, as I have seen the sunshine lying afar off on the hill. Red, scornful lips, dark, prideful eyes, rich, glowing cheeks, and waves of raven hair, braided with gems.

'Miriam,' said I, earnestly, 'I should like to tell you a little story, while we are alone. Something that preys upon my heart about a friend of mine.'

She turned and looked at me with a curious glance, then she said cheerfully and quickly:

'Oh, I understand, you are going to tell me something relative to Lucia—that friend of whom you used to speak.'

I bowed my head in silent acquiescence. Then I commenced in a low voice—playing with the coral with which she was going to adorn her loveliness:

'This friend of mine is very beautiful and very proud. Three years ago she pledged her troth to a brave, manly lover. He, also, was my friend. They both joined hands and stepped together into life and the world. He, with a glorious future stretching wide before him, a hopeful heart, and a soul full of noble aspirations.'

'How like him,' murmured Miriam, pride flaming again into her eyes.

'He went abroad,' I continued, 'misfortune came upon him, and that ripe, luscious future turned to ashes in his grasp. Still he struggled on, and when he had conquered destiny, and built for himself another and fairer castle, he lost his right arm, and became a crippled, miserable being.'

The hand that braided those shining tresses trembled vividly. The face in the mirror assumed a softened expression, the eyes grew darkly tender.

'Broken-hearted, toil-worn, and grown old with care, he returned to his old home. He came to me, for he dare not meet that cold, withering pride—that scornful triumph of station and beauty, in the face of her he had so worshipped, so adored, with a love exceeding all things in its width and height and power.'

'Was her pride, then, so mighty? her woman's nature so much less?' said Miriam, in a voice made husky with indignation and tears. 'Could she, dared she fling him from her, who had once dwelt pre-eminent in her heart? He, heart-broken, and alone, in the wide, pitiless world?'

'She is a woman,' I replied, 'her heart is true and loving, but her pride has ever been to her a second self. She fears the world with its sneers and jibes. I have promised him to go to her to prepare her for this sad event. Miriam, how shall I counsel her to act? how deal with that supernal, overwhelming pride?

Miriam shook back the waving hair from her brow, and turned her regal face upon me. It was lighted up with noble and womanly love; a deep, dewy tenderness.

'Tell her to go to him and pour out at his feet all that depth of devotion which lies so rich in the heart of woman. To hold out her hands to him, and raise him up to stand beside her on that high pinnacle of wealth and estate. Tell her that in all the great heart of life, love is the dearest throb within it. It is a beautiful creation, and oh! not lightly to be pushed aside!'

I burst into tears; I pointed to the door, and cried—

'Miriam! there is a despairing and heart-broken man sitting by your fireside. It is Leonard.'

She started and fell back against a chair. The gush of imperial beauty flowed away from her face and left it colourless. Then, with a firm step and graceful majesty, she took my hand and led me out into the broad hall, down the great staircase, and across to the door of the room where he sat. Her brow was pale and calm, her hand did not tremble within mine.

Still in the wide seat where I had left him, the firelight shining vividly around him, sat Leonard. He arose when he saw us, and took a step forward into the middle of the room. I could have fallen down and worshipped him as he stood there with noble, yet attenuated form, and his great adorning soul standing on the threshold of his eyes. He looked ill and sorrowful, but a conscious dignity of manhood hung about him like a cloak.

Miriam leaned heavily upon me, and now she trembled like an aspen. He took another step forward and spoke to her:

'Miriam, I have come to say farewell. I have come to release you from the ties that bind you to this wretched and maimed being—the shadow of myself. I am here to give you up forever.'

His voice died away in an agony of anguish. He essayed to retain his courageous and manly bearing, but his love, omnipotent, supreme, loosened all the functions of his heart, and he wept.

With one bound she reached his side; with one wide embracing of her arms, she made a circle of love about him; with one burst of tears she rained a heaven of light and hope and devotion in his crushed soul. Through the veil of her jeweled hair I saw her face lifted up in divine gratitude, and lips moved as if in prayer; the broad white brow were a halo about it, like a golden band.

I departed silently, and throughout that happy day I repeated truly and earnestly, 'of all the great heart of life, love is the dearest throb within it!'

A Little Hero.

Grace Greenwood writes the following little story—and a true one it is—for The Little Pilgrim, a child's paper. She gets the facts from an incident described in The Hartford Daily Times, some years ago, as having happened in Colt's meadows.

In the city of Hartford, Connecticut, lives the hero of the true story I am about to relate—but no longer "little," as the perilous adventure, which made him for a time famous in his native town, happened several years ago.

Our hero was then a bright, active youth of fourteen—the son of a mechanic. In the severe winter of 18—, the father worked in a factory, about a mile and a half from his home, and every day the boy carried his dinner across a wide piece of meadow land.

One keen, frosty day he found the snow on this meadow nearly two feet deep, and no traces of the little footpath remaining. Yet he ran, as fast as possible, plunging through drifts—keeping himself warm by vigorous exercise, and brave, cheerful thought.

When in the midst of the meadow, fully half a mile from any house, he suddenly felt himself going down, down, down! He had fallen into a well!

He sank down into the dark, icy water, but rose immediately to the surface. There he grasped hold of a plank which had fallen into the well as he went down. One end of this rested on the bottom of the well, the other rose about four feet above the surface of the water.

The poor lad shouted for help until he was hoarse and almost speechless, but all in vain, as it was impossible for him to make himself heard from such a depth, and at such a distance from any house. So, at last, he concluded that if he was to be saved at all, he must save himself, and began at once, as he was getting extremely cold in the water. So he went to work.

First, he drew himself up the plank and braced himself against the top of it and the wall of the well, which was of brick and quite smooth. Then pulled off his coat, and taking out his pocket-knife, cut off his boots, that he might work to greater advantage. Then with his feet against the side of the well, and his shoulders against the other, he worked his way up, with the most fearful exertion, about half the distance to the top. Here he was obliged to pause, take breath and gather up his energies for the work yet before him. For harder was it than all he had gone through for the side of the well being from that point completely covered with ice, he must cut, with his knife, grasping places for his fingers, slowly and carefully all the way up.

It was almost a hopeless attempt but it was all that he could do. And here the little hero lifted up his heart to God and prayed fervently for help, fearing he could never get out alone.

Doubtless, the Lord heard his voice calling from the deeps, and pitied him. He wrought no miracle to save him, but breathed into his heart a yet larger measure of calmness and courage, strengthening him to work out his own deliverance. It is in this way that God oftenest answers our prayers, when we call upon Him in time of trouble.

After this, the little hero cut his way upward inch by inch His wet stockings froze to the ice and kept his feet from slipping, but his shirt was quite worn from his shoulders, ere he reached the top.

He did reach it, at last; crawled out into the snow and lay down for a moment to rest, panting out his breath, in little white clouds, on the clear, frosty air.

He had been two hours and a half in the well!

His clothes soon froze to his body; but he no longer suffered with the cold as, full of joy and thankfullness, he ran to the factory where his good father was waiting and wondering.

The poor man had to go without his dinner that day; but you may be sure that he cared little about that, while listening, with tears in his eyes to the thrilling story his son had to relate to him.

He must have been very proud of the boy that day, as he wrapped him up in his own warm overcoat, and took him home to "mother."

And how that mother must have wept and smiled over the lad, and kissed him, and thanked God for him!

I have not heard of the "little hero" for two or three years but I trust that he is growing up to be a brave, heroic man; and I hope he will never forget the Heavenly Friend who did not forget him in the hour of his great need.

There is an old saying that "truth lies at the bottom of a well"

I trust that this little boy found and brought up this truth: God helps those who help themselves!

Talleyrand and Arnold.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the Revolution. Pursued by the blood-hounds of this reign of terror, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer to a strange land, to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there any American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or Britain; but whether from America or England I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in his life was bishop, prince and minister, ascended the stairs. A miserable supplicant stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly-lighted room sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed upon his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, and upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline, the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form, vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in a dark but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced, stated that he was a fugitive, and with the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, he solicited his kind feelings and offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

'I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World without friend or home. You are an American. Give me, then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner—a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends.'

This strange gentleman arose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow. He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning.—

'I am the only man of the New World who can raise his hand to God and say I have not a friend not one in America!'

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these words.

'Who are you?' he cried, as the strange man retreated to the next room—'your name?'

'My name,' he replied with a smile that had more mockery than joy in its convulsive expressions, 'my name is Benedict Arnold.'

He was gone. Talleyrand sank in the chair, gasping the words—

'Arnold, the traitor!'

Thus he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the wanderer's mark upon his brow.

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE,

BY

Rev. S. C. Millen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. S. C. MILLEN:

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Believing that a Sermon preached by you at the last Quarterly Meeting of the Iredell County Temperance Society, at Concord Church, might advance the cause of Temperance, Religion, and good morals, in the community, we most respectfully solicit a copy of the same for publication.

Yours Truly,

T. A. BELL,
J. S. RICKERT,
WM. MORRISON,
E. B. STIMSON.

Oct. 1860.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Gentlemen:—The Sermon, a copy of which you solicit for publication, was prepared, as you are aware, on short notice; and amidst all the novelty and embarrassment of inauguration into the duties of a new and responsible situation:—still if you think that it is calculated to "advance the cause of Temperance, Religion and good morals in the community," as it was for that purpose it was prepared, I cannot withhold it.

Very Truly Yours,

S. C. MILLEN.

Messrs. T. A. Bell, J. S. Rickert, Wm. Morrison, E. B. Stimson.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 *Thess.* 5: 21.

However it may be with others, you will doubtless agree with me, Christian Friends and Brethren, when I say, that I must be a strong believer in a Divine and over-ruling Providence, that has as effectually "determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of our habitation," as "the number of our months." I have been fully taught, that "the way of man is not in himself: that it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." I have been fully taught that while "a man's heart deviseth his way, the Lord directeth his steps." I might show you how fully this has been verified in my own history. But without entering upon any detail, at present, on that topic, permit me, my Christian Friends, to express my happiness, and to congratulate myself on being allowed, in the good providence of our kind and gracious Heavenly Parent, once more to meet you in this place, and on this occasion.

My first recollections of this house of worship, and of Concord Congregation are indissolubly associated with the cause of Temperance—the cause we have to-day assembled to advocate. It was on Christmas Day in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Six; that, standing on the platform before me, I first addressed you on the subject, which has now called you together. For some *seven years*, immediately succeeding, it was my privilege to be associated with you, as a member of the Iredell County Temperance Society, and to lend it my feeble aid. And after a separation of nearly *seven years more*, (which separation we had fully concluded to be final, as to the present life,) we now find ourselves again brought together to advocate the same great, and good enterprise.

May we be united seven years more in urging together the claims of God and of Temperance—nay, *twice seven*—nay more, until our work performed and race well run, the Master shall call us each one to a place at His right hand, where perfect purity and peace and joy shall know no end—where there shall be no intemperance to wound our moral sensibilities—nothing to mar our perfect bliss; but all shall be "righteous and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost"

But not to spend more time by way of introduction, which our meeting together on the present occasion would seem to justify, let us proceed to our subject. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Important truth! Noble injunction! Would that we could but appreciate it, and practice it! To prove is to make trial of, or bring to the test, as the goldsmith his metals, or the teacher his pupils.

Our tests implies, a final account, on our part—it implies that "every one of us shall give account of himself to God"—otherwise it would, beyond the present life, be unimportant what we prove, or to what we hold.

Everything entering into, or going to make up, our final account, i. e., our account to God—we, on a former occasion in the hearing of many of you, summed up under views, feelings, thoughts, words and conduct. All these, then, are to be proved; and it is only those of them standing the test, that we are to hold fast.

Our text proceeds upon the ground of a right and wrong in human views, feelings, thoughts, words and actions. Were these all what they should be, the injunction of the text would be unmeaning—it would, indeed, in that event, be simply absurd. Were every thing alike good why prove any thing, or why reject any thing? No; my Brethren, our text but too clearly assumes, as admitted, the lamentable truth, which our experience and observation are daily confirming, viz: that sin, moral evil, ay, soul-destroying evil is in our world—that we live in its midst—that it surrounds us on every hand—nay worse, that it is in our very hearts—that it has fastened its deadly grasp upon our very vitals, and that unless we be wrenched away, it will crush us and palsy us—that unless we strike and struggle like those who feel themselves bound in a death-grapple, we must be overcome and be forever ruined!

The command of the text is very comprehensive—it is universal—it embraces every thing with which we can possibly have to do—*all things.*

Now enjoying the means of coming to a right judgment on "all things," we will be most justly held culpable, at the last, if we have not received the truth in the love thereof; and if we are not living in such way, that, through the grace of God enabling us, we may, when called upon, give up our accounts "with joy and not with grief."

We know of no subject on which the truth is universally held and practiced. Hence the necessity for the universality of the injunction, and for the universality of the application of the tests of truth.

But the field is too vast, to even glance at it, in a single discourse. We must, therefore, from among the *all things* of our text, make a selection; and this happily the occasion has done for us: so that it is *Temperance*, and even this, not in all things; but *temperance in its relation to the use of intoxicating drinks*, that we are to consider.

First, let me define the term. By Temperance I mean *moderation* in the use of things necessary and useful: *total abstinence* from all things *unnecessary* and *hurtful*:—and our position being, that all kinds of intoxicating drinks are not only negatively useless, but positively injurious, it follows that total abstinence is the true ground and practice.

But what shall we say on the subject now before? What can be said? Rather, what has not been said on it? If, of any subject it may with truth be affirmed, that it has been ably and fully discussed, nay, entirely exhausted, that subject is Temperance So often has the field been entered, and so thoroughly has it been explored, that not even so much as a nook or corner is to be found, in which may not be seen the footsteps of those who have gone before us. Were it proposed to whom shall be awarded, in the highest degree, the triumph of originality? At once would we reply, let it be immediately given to him, who can present a new idea on the subject of temperance, or who can present an old idea, on the subject, in a new form.

The nature, causes, symptoms, occasions, evils, and remedy of intemperance have all been depicted in the most glowing colors. Its deadly effects on the physical man, the manner in which it acts on the brain, the stomach, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the blood vessels, and all the other functions of the animal economy;—its intellectual evils, how it degrades the understanding, fetters the imagination, chills the affections, blunts the memory, sears the conscience, chains the will, and makes a child in understanding, nay, an idiot, of the once giant intellect: its moral death, how it drinks up the love of God, reverence for his Sabbath and Sanctuary, affections for His people and worship, how it enters the domestic circle, destroying the peace and happiness of all its members; converting the once fond husband into a demon incarnate, the once indulgent parent into a raving madman, the once reasonable master into a merciless tyrant, uprooting the love of home and of those, who to the virtuous and good render home a scene of delight, and sending domestic happiness to the winds—all these, and far more than all these, have, time and again, from the pulpit and the forum, from the medical chair and profession, from the bench and from the bar, from the cottage and from the palace, in the nursery and in the crowded assembly, been echoed and re-echoed, until from rock to mountain, and from valley to hill-top the voice has been caught, and the light has been borne, so that if any have not been convinced, it is the darkness not of ignorance which encloses them round, but darkness of another kind, more deep, more dense, more rayless, more impenetrable and bewildering still—the darkness of cherished and obstinate hatred against the light they have rejected. For they must find reasons to justify them to their friends, to the world, to themselves for what they have done in rejecting the light that has been shed down so abundantly on their path: and they will find them; or rather, they will find what, to them at least, will seem reasons satisfactory. And this is what will bring upon them that preternatural darkness, involved in which they must make their way amidst the snares and perils of a world; 'dangerous to virtue—doubly so to such as have rejected the lights of truth; for, to their eyes false lights will show themselves; songs of syren melody from enchanted halls will charm their ears; a strange infatuation will possess their souls; and, as is usual in such cases, their confidence and presumption will increase as their perils multiply and their way becomes more dark and slippery, till from above, at length, the tempest—raised by their own folly and the wrath of insulted Heaven—breaks in ruin on their heads, sooner or later, must overwhelm all, whether old or young, who close their eyes against the light, and walk in the ways of their own devising. My Friends receive it, as my best counsel, my most earnest and solemn warning. Beware that this, be not the fate of some of you.

We cannot then bespeak attention to our subject on the ground of novelty, for this it cannot boast. And tho' so trite, yet we find temperance to be a very interesting topic. If a theme involving life, health, reputation, happiness, social order, domestic tranquility, individual success, national prosperity and greatness, independence—in a word, every thing that is dear to man as an individual or social being, as a mortal or immortal, be not interesting and important, then must I confess my inability to say what could be so.

But let us proceed to prove our position. We bring it to the test of Experience.

Does not *experience* say that *total abstinence*, from intoxicating drinks is a good thing? Two classes of persons must here be heard. The first once used intoxicating drinks as a beverage, but have since abandoned their use.—What does their experience say in relation to the use of ardent spirits?—Ask them, and to a man, they will reply we never derived any benefit from their beverage use; but we can now see much harm we sustained. An aged friend once told me that he had almost constant head-ache and heart-burn while he used spirits—that he never thought of ascribing his sufferings to their use, until he abandoned them altogether, and found himself relieved. He further told me how much he saved in dollars and cents each year by the change. And how many thousands could from their own experience deliver to us like testimony!—How often do not tipplers wonder why they should be visited with such a complication of diseases, drink on, betake themselves to the physician and try every remedy but the simple and only one that can prove effectual—viz: *total abstinence?* Ah, who can sum up what is contained in these three little words—"*I love it.*" Here is the tipplers only argument. Take that away, and you have gained the day. Remove that and no longer will he talk to you about a little just because it is so warm, or because it is so cold; because it is so wet, or because it is so dry; because he is so sick, or because he is so well; because he is just going to eat, or because he has just eaten; because he is just going to bed, or because he has just got up; because he is just going to take a walk, or because he has just taken a walk; because he has just met an old friend, or because his old friend is just about to leave, &c., &c. But my Brethren, I may as well stop. The invention of the man who loves a dram, will, as to occasions, on which he should take a little, put my weak efforts at specification entirely to the blush. You observe that I have said nothing of its absolute necessity when he is just starting to church or when he has just got home. No. But I will give it up, and let him complete the list of occasions for himself. Such is his invention and his power in bringing out fit seasons for *just a little*, that the times, when you would say, of all others he should abstain, are converted into occasions to drink.

But our second class. Those *who never used ardent spirits at all.* And what have they suffered? Have they not as good health? Yes. Can they not perform as much labor? Yes. Can they not endure more fatigue? Yes. Can they not bear more exposure?—Yes. Can they not enjoy life as well? Yes: and far better too—for they are more uniformly cheerful. Have they no love for home and for the endearing associations that cluster around the home of the virtuous and good?—Yes; this love they especially possess—the joys of home are especially theirs, since they need not like others betake themselves to drinking companions to find enjoyment.

Thus does experience prove how greatly they are, in every respect, gainers, who have never used intoxicating drinks, at all, as a beverage.

2. We bring our position to the test of *Observation.* Does this contradict Experience? If so, its testimony we cannot receive as valid; for in nothing do we believe more firmly than in what we learn from experience. But in observing the *modus operandi* of abstinence have you ever witnessed, in it, injurious effects? Have you ever observed total abstinence deprive men of reason; make them say and do things of which they should be heartily ashamed; cause them to talk and act so that their friends are deeply mortified: or place them in a situation in which they can no more take care of themselves than a child? Oh no, I know that you never observed abstinence produce any such effects.

On the other hand, what have you not seen intemperance do? It has been seen to produce evils more and greater than I could enumerate in the rest of this discourse, nay, in a volume. And that which so justly entitles it to the denomination of giant wickedness

is the fact of its being a kind of parent stock—a sort of universal fountain of evil. To what species of vice and crime is not intemperance the stepping-stone. If "the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now ruleth in the hearts of the children of disobedience," but wishes the heavens rent, as it were, with a volley of oaths louder than if seven thunders had uttered their voices, where does he prepare men for this? If he wishes to destroy peace and happiness in families or what is his agent? If he to take the life of his does he employ? If enes of lewdness filled where does he prepare To these interrogato- but too fully furnish- tory of intemperance.— would be the condition of the father of lies and mischief were he deprived of intoxicating drinks as an agency? I have often thought that Sampson when "deprived of both his eyes, and brought down to Gaza and bound with fetters of brass, and set to grind in the prison-house" would be his best prototype. And alas! that so many, who would be called the friends of humanity too, instead of doing what they can to place Satan in this hapless plight, are doing what they can to furnish him with the implements, of death and destruction.

Is any man placed in this world to do all the evil that he possibly can?—Oh no, every one will say. Now if I wanted to see how faithfully I could serve the devil, and how much evil I could do to my fellow-men, I would engage in manufacturing and sending abroad as extensively as I could, ardent spirits to be used on all occasions, as a common drink. And yet some in the Church of Christ—oh yes, some who with a highly sanctimonious air take their seat at the Lord's Table would claim the privilege of rising from His Table and going forth to manufacture and circulate fire-brands, arrows and death among those who are but too ready to use these implements of destruction in their ruin. Away from the church with such hypocritical pretending. The man knows that the love of God is not in him—he needs no one to unmask him. He feels that he is only a pretender. He knows that he has "stolen the livery of the church to serve the devil in"—and shame on the church that will allow him thus to trifle with holy things. It is high time, ay, high time, that every branch of Christ's church should wash its hands of this heaven-daring impiety—this soul-destroying practice of making and vending and using, as a beverage, intoxicating drinks.

Let observation speak out its testimony. Let it tell what neglect of business, what destitution, what wretchedness, what poverty, what anguish, what woe, what turmoils, what strifes, what hatred and variance, what untold sorrow and crimes, what bloodshed and murder, it has produced! But it cannot tell all. No; the history of intemperance has never been related.—Its tale of woe has never been told.—A part—how small a part—has indeed been written by the tears of the broken hearted and helpless and by the blood of its murdered victims, and has been borne to us from grave-yards, alms-houses, penitentiaries and State-prisons, on the moan of the widow and and on the cries of the orphan! But to what one of these things has observation ever been able to paint as the legitimate fruits of abstinence? To no one of them. No. The fruits, clustering on the lovely boughs of the tree of Temperance are all of quite another kind. Observation then testifies that total abstinence from all that intoxicates is a good thing, consequently a thing that should be "held fast;" but that the *simple use* of spirits may lead on to all the unhappy and ruinous results just noticed.

3. *The Testimony of others.* It is but little of the effects, of intemperance that we have *seen.* Nor have we seen everywhere the happy effects of temperance. Still there is a method by which we may learn how these principles operate in places we have never been, and that is the testimony of others. The reception of facts upon the evidence of testimony is a fundamental law of our nature, to be acted upon whenever we are satisfied that the testimony possesses certain characters of credibility. The evidence furnished in support of our position, by the witness now before us, must corroberate the testimony to which we have already listened. Is not drunkenness everywhere alike? Are not its fruits always the same? Still wherever it is found, are not "its grapes, grapes of Sodom and its clusters, clusters of Gomorrah?" Is not its history, whether in Europe or Asia, in Africa or America—North or South, East or West, still written in tears and blood and is not its history still borne to us on the sighs of the broken-hearted and on the wailings and lamentations of the destitute and forsaken! Everywhere it is the same "evil, only evil and that continually"—while its opposite temperance is good, always good and that continually.

4. and Lastly. We bring our position to *Scripture*, or to the testimony of Him who made man, and who is his lawgiver and Judge. We cannot doubt the testimony of Experience, of Observation, nor that of honest, disinterested men. If, then, God's Word, which we dare not question, testify differently, we will find ourselves placed in a dilemma. But upon examination there is here found to be no conflict—no counter testimony, but the most perfect coincidence—the most complete corroboration. Do not a man's worldly interests suffer from intemperance? So say all the witnesses before examined. And what says the Bible? "Be not among wine bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh for the *drunkard* and the glutton *shall come to poverty*, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." Does intemperance make mockers of men and does it mock them? So say their experience, and observation and so testify others—and the Bible confirms their testimony and says: "Wine is a mocker." Does drunkenness despoil men of reason and make them more like wild-beasts, than men? So testify our witnesses; and the Word of God declares not only that wine is a mocker, but that, "*strong drink is raging*, and that whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Is not drunkenness productive of woe and sorrow and contentions and babblings and wounds without cause and redness of eyes? The witnesses to whom we have appealed do so affirm. And when Revelation enquires: "Who hath woe, who hath sorrow, who hath contentions, who hath babblings, who hath wounds without cause, who hath redness of eyes?" Its reply is: "They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine." And hence the injunction that follows: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

"This is a most glowing description of the sin of intemperance. None but the pencil of inspiration could have thrown upon the canvass so many and such vivid traits of this complicated evil in so short a compass. It exhibits its woes and sorrows, contentions and babblings, and wounds without cause, and redness of eyes; its smiling deceptions in the beginning, and serpent bite in the end; the helplessness of its victims, like one cast upon the deep; the danger of destruction, like that of one who sleeps upon the top of a mast; the unavailing lamentations of the captive, and the giving up of hope and effort. 'They have stricken me and I was not sick, they have beaten me and I felt it not; when shall I awake? I will seek it yet again'; again be stricken and beaten, again float upon the deep, and sleep upon the mast."

Did time permit, we might show you by a large induction of particulars the entire concurrence of God's Word with the evidence we have furnished from other sources, all going directly to prove the woes and sorrows, and contentions, and babblings, and wounds without cause, and redness of eyes, and poverty and shame, and wretchedness, and the utter blighting of hope, and the complete destruction of every thing dear to man as a mortal or immortal, an individual or social being resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. But we forbear. We will only add the testimony of our last witness on a point touching which the others are necessarily silent. The question relates to the influence of intemperance on a future state. Some bold spirit might have the hardihood to encounter all the woes of drunkenness in this life, including that most awful of all hells endured on earth, in which the subject is, in his derangement, closely pursued day after day by him whom he has so faithfully served, were there a promise for him of future happiness. But when the unequivocal announcement of Scripture is: "nor *drunkards* shall inherit the kingdom of God," by what term shall we designate his madness, who for the gratification of a moment will blight every earthly prospect, and take into his own bosom the worm that shall never die, and kindle for himself with his own hands those flames that shall never be quenched! The sufferings and miseries of the poor drunkard even in this life are beyond description. But what are they when compared with sufferings and horrors which must forever remain undescribed to us in this life, and which must be forever endured!

In one word, then, in conclusion, my hearers, what is your course? Is your motto: "Touch not, taste not, handle not?" If so, I know that you will never have cause to regret it.—You will never then have cause to mourn over a ruined reputation, and lost character from intemperance; nor will you be compelled to mourn in secret over the ruin of a son or sons, whose conscience brandishes his sword over your heads and says: "Ah, remember your hand in the ruin of that son—I will keep you mindful that to your influence he owes his start in the downward course. You were exhorted by those who loved you to come out, and take a decided stand against the evil; but you would not. You still parleyed with the tempter—you still kept the temptation about you—you still indulged—your friends said you were in danger; but you said no—and now say, who was right?" I know of but one course of safety either for ourselves or for others. It is this—having proved total abstinence to be a good thing: "*Hold it fast.*"

Hon. John J. Crittenden, in his late speech at Independence, Kentucky, was very severe on the disunionists. He said, in apostrophizing them—:

"Don't break my country into fragments, and talk of the little Confederations that are to be so happy. You will pull down the great Confederacy—you will pull down the American Constitution upon the head of the American people—and you offer yourself to me as the men to build up half a dozen little shanties here, and call them Constitutions. (Applause.) I say to them, 'Begone! you poor tricksters! you miserable, conceited set! You talk about pulling down the work that the hands of Washington laid the corner stone of; you talk of pulling down the great government made by the hands of revolutionary patriots—made by the hands of Madison, and Monroe, and Hamilton, and all the great names that figure in our early and virtuous days. You talk about pulling it down and giving us a better government! (Applause.) Why gentlemen, there is no amount of scorn with which that set of fellows do not deserve to be treated."

IREDELL EXPRESS

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly

1 copy one year, if paid in advance,	$2 00;
If paid within 3 months,	2 25;
If paid within 6 months,	2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year,	3 00.

MONEY WANTING.

As the end of the year is drawing near, when we have sundry amounts to pay, we are under the necessity of asking our patrons who stand indebted to the Office, to call and settle between this and Christmas. Court-week will be a convenient time for many of them to respond. We have placed a number of accounts, of long standing, in the hands of our Agent, W. T. WATTS, (Deputy Sheriff,) he will call on the parties, who will oblige us by making payment to him

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Referring to our Prospectus, on fourth page, we would remind the public that now is the time to subscribe for the EXPRESS. In a few weeks Congress and our State Legislature will be in session, and minute details of those bodies will be reported in the columns of the Express, together with ample reports of News from all other quarters. The condition of the country is such that no man should be without a valuable newspaper, giving the latest intelligence from all portions of our country. The 4th Volume of the Express will commence the 7th December next, and no pains will be spared to make the paper one of the best in the country, in all respects.

South Carolina Items.

All the United States Officers in South Carolina have resigned, but will continue in office until their successors are appointed.—None of them will hold office under Lincoln, nor will the people allow men appointed from other States to hold office under him in South Carolina.

Senator Chesnut has likewise resigned.

Gov. Gist in his Message to the Legislature, now in session at Columbia, recommends the withdrawal of the State from the Federal Union.

A meeting of the citizens of Charleston held on the 10th instant, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas it is now certain that Mr. Lincoln has been elected President of the United States, and whereas that election determines the fact that the powers of this Government are in the hands of a section only of this Union, and of a section implacably hostile to our interests and our institutions, we, citizens of Charleston, deeming it our privilege to express to the General Assembly of this State in session now, our hopes and wishes upon this emergency, and deeming a call of a Convention to consider of secession, a measure eminently demanded by the exigencies of this occasion, be it therefore,

Resolved, That it be urged upon the General Assembly to promptly call a Convention of the people of this State to meet at the earliest possible moment, and sever our connection with the present Government.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolution be sent by telegraph to our Senators and Representatives in that Assembly with the request to place them before their respective houses.

Offered by Wm. Laidler, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to go to Columbia and instruct our Delegates to act immediately.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz: Hon. A. G. Magrath, Hon W. F. Colcock, James Connor, Esq.

Offered by Capt. E. M. Whiting,

Resolved, That a special train of cars be provided to carry the Delegates to Columbia.

A convention has been called by the Legislature of the State to assemble on the 17th December, and it is believed the State will then determine to go out of the Union.

The United States troops were prevented by the Cadets and a Volunteer Company from removing the arms in the Citidel at Charleston.

Salisbury Agricultural Implements Manufactory.

During a visit to Salisbury last week we were shown through the extensive Foundry and Agricultural Implements Manufactory of Messrs. FRERCKS & RAEDER, (late Boyden & Son) which is conducted on a very large scale The machinery at this establishment is most complete, and some 50 mechanics are employed in building every description of agricultural implements for the farm; as Wheat-Threshers, Sugar-Mills, Ploughs of every sort, Cutting-boxes, Harrows, &c., &c. The materials used are of the very best, and the workmanship unsurpassed, North or South. Every article is sold under guaranty, so that the farmer who purchases at this establishment is protected from loss in any event. The advertisement of Messrs. Frercks & Raeder, to be seen in another column, is referred to for the information of those wanting articles in their line.

Astor House not Burnt.

The rumor that the Astor House in New York was destroyed by fire, is incorrect. The fire originated in the "Drying Room," and the damage done is about $5,000.

The Legislature of Georgia has decided to call a Convention.

Let North Carolina act for Herself.

We fully concur in the sentiment of the Charlotte Democrat—"Let North Carolina act for herself, and not be hastily influenced by the action of any other State."

Presidential Election.

We will publish a table of the Presidential election, giving the poll in all the Counties, when the returns come to hand.

Breckinridge has carried the state by a few thousand.

Frankford's—Salisbury.

While visiting Salisbury, we stepped into the extensive Store kept by Mr. FRANKFORD, who, by the way, is one of the cleverest men we ever met with, and whose Stock of Merchandize is unequalled for variety, quality, and *cheapness* in price—combining quite every article that a farmer could desire, all of which is sold at prices so reasonable that no one can fail to be suited. Frankford deals in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, and a thousand other things—indeed everything. His clerks are models of politeness to customers; who spare no pains to please all who favor the house with a call—and those who call once, will be sure to call again. Mr. Frankford's liberality may be inferred by the manner he patronizes the Newspapers—advertising freely, like a sensible man, who understands his business.

Georgia.

Gov. Brown has sent a special message to the Legislature in which he recommends resistance to Lincoln's rule. Senator Toombs has sent his resignation in to the Legislature, and has declared himself in favor of immediate secession.

Rowan County.

The poll in this county stood: Bell 1023, Breckinridge 1026, Douglas 13.

Senator Hammond, of S. C., has resigned.

Mr. Breckinridge.

It is stated that Mr. Breckinridge has determined to make a trip through the Cotton States and address his fellow citizens, urging them to abide by the Union.

N. C University Magazine.

We have received the November number of this monthly, which contains several instructive and valuable biographical sketches of distinguished North-Carolinians. A Memoir of William Gaston contains things never before published of that truly good and great man. "Judge John Haywood and his cotemporaries at the bar"—Hooper, Iredell, Moore and Davie—from the pen of Judge Battle, will be highly appreciated. "North-Carolina fifty years ago," with a letter descriptive of Caswell county, by Bartlett Yancey.—This is certainly a creditable number. We hope it is increasing as it deserves in its subscription list

To the Public.

In order to secure for the "BULLETIN," our Daily and Tri-Weekly issues, a more extended circulation, we offer the following propositions to those who may desire to obtain through their columns the latest local, foreign, commercial and political news, received every day by Telegraph

A club of five new subscribers will be supplied at $5.00 each with the daily.

A club of five new sub-cribers will be supplied with the Tri-Weekly at $3.00 each.—[Charlotte Bulletin.]

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

That event, so dreaded by all true patriots, from WASHINGTON down to the present day—the prevalence of a purely sectional party—is upon us. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin have been elected President and Vice President of the United States.

This is not a moment to indulge in the feelings which crowd upon the mind at such a result. Reason, and not passion, should control nations. And when the smoke shall have cleared away it may be that there will be a good foundation for the following, which is telegraphed from Washington under date of 12 M. yesterday:—

'The friends of the South and the Union congratulate themselves, in consequence of the increased opposition majority in Congress. Lincoln's administration, divested of Legislative power, cannot injure the South, if so disposed.'

The following is the result, so far as ascertained:

	Lin.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Connecticut,	6			
Delaware,			3	
Illinois,	11			
Indiana,	13			
Kentucky,		12		
Maine,	8			
Massachusetts,	13			
Michigan,	6			
New Hamshire,	5			
New York,	35			
Ohio,	23			
Pennsylvania,	27			
Rhode Island,	4			
Vermont,	5			
Virginia,		15		
	156	27	3	

152 is a majority of the whole electoral vote.

The particulars are summed up thus:—

ALABAMA.—Mobile City and County gives Douglas a majority of 219 over Bell, and 320 over Breckinridge.

CONNETICUT.—Lincoln's majority is thousands.

DELAWARE.—Breckinridge carries this State by 1500.

ILLINOIS.—Lincoln's majority stated at 15,000.

IOWA.—Strongly Republican, supposed, but no returns.

INDIANA.—Lincoln's plurality estimated at 25,000.

KENTUCKY.—A dispatch from Louisville says that the Bell and Douglas men give the State to Bell by 15,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, Bell 5,500, Douglas 2,998, Breckinridge 2,645. With this single return the State is claimed for Breckinridge; but we think the claim premature.

MAINE.—Lincoln's majority stated at 25,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lincoln's plurality is set down at 70,000. All Republicans elected to Congress except Burlingame, who is beaten by Appleton, National Whig. A gain of one.

MARYLAND.—The vote in Baltimore was for Breckinridge 14,850, Bell 12,619, Douglas 1562, Lincoln 1082. The unexpected plurality for Breckinridge induced that party to claim the State by 2000. But later accounts show a Bell gain of 1100 in Alleghany county, which makes the State doubtful.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis City—Lincoln 10,000; Douglas 8,200; Bell 4,200. Scattering returns from the interior indicate that the State has gone for Douglas.

MICHIGAN.—Lincoln's majority supposed 25,000. Four Republicans elected to Congress; Republican gain of one.

MINNESOTA.—Strongly Republican, but no particulars given.

NEW YORK.—The city, except 6 precincts, gave the Union ticket 60,078 Lincoln 31,884. But Lincoln's majority in the State is put down at 50,000. Six Union men elected to Congress from the city. At present there are but four from the whole State.

NEW JERSEY.—Scarcely any thing heard, but that little favorable to Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lincoln's majority not stated.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We give all the returns at hand up to our going to press. Whilst they show a gain for Bell, it is not probable that Ellis's majority in August has been overcome. It will be seen that the vote has been small, owing to bad weather, and, astonishing to relate, to APATHY. It is remarkable that out of a number of North Carolina papers received this morning, not one has the entire vote of its own county. Our returns are nearly all from private letters.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lincoln gained largely over the late election for Governor, and carried the State by from 35,000 to 50,000.

OHIO.—Lincoln's maj. between 30,000 and 40,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—Lin. 12,078, Douglas 7,675.

TENNESSEE—Is said to have 'probably gone for Bell.'

VIRGINIA.—There appears to be no doubt that this State has gone for Bell and Everett. The Petersburg Express says, that the returns received show immense Opposition gains over the gubernatorial election of 1859, when Gov. Letcher triumphed over Goggin, Opposition, by a majority of only 5,329. In 17 counties and towns, from which full returns are received, Bell gains, net, 4,025. At Washington city it is given up that Virginia has gone for Bell by a large plurality.

VERMONT.—Lincoln's maj. from 25,000 to 30,000.

WISCONSIN.—Lincoln's majority 10,000.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed by the Hon. Wm. A. Graham to the Opposition mass meeting recently held in Washington, in this State. We invite attention particularly to those portions of the extract which we have put in *italics:*

"But if it shall please Providence to afflict the country with the election of Lincoln, *while we shall regard it as a calamity deeply to be deplored, and shall increase our vigilance over the rights of our section, and be at any moment prepared to defend them*, it will be our duty to prevent a dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, for that cause alone. The President of the United States is not a sovereign—we are not his subjects. Our Government is not an elective monarchy, but a representative republic. High as this office may be supposed to exalt the man, he is at last but the servant of the people, and clothed only with powers to do good. *If these powers are perverted to our injury and oppression, resistance will be made with united hearts, and with the hope of success;* but who can prepare a declaration of independence, appealing to a candid world for its approbation and sympathy, upon the ground that we have been out-voted in an election, in which we took the chances of success, and a candidate has been elected who, however obnoxious, we did not deem unworthy to compete with us for votes? The revolution (for by whatever name the change may be called, this is its effect) should have been made earlier, or must be postponed later. If there has not been sufficient cause for it heretofore, the choice of a President, made according to the provisions of the Constitution, is no cause at all. By his fruits he shall be known and tried, not by the hands which implanted him in office. *Let us not injure a cause capable of the best defences, and admitted to be in peril, by taking counsel of passion, not of wisdom.* Let us wait the action of the new President, no matter who he shall be,—make resistance to acts if they shall demand it; but let us not prostrate in the dust the fairest fabric of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man, by yielding to the advices of those whose sensibilities outrun their judgements, and still less of those who, there is reason to believe, seek causes for dissolution, rather than dissolution for any cause."

Georgia Refuses to Elect a Senator.

The Senate refused to-day to go into an election for United States Senator, to succede Mr. Iverson. The majority against the proposition was very large.

Cure for Burns

The 'Gazette Medical' of France says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

"Nothing to Do."

'Nothing to do,' exclaims Young America, as he struts up and down the streets of his town with his hands in his pockets, and perchance a segar stuck in one corner of his mouth, while his aged and worn out parents are struggling with the cold hearted world to lay up something to uphold him in his indolence. 'Nothing to do!'—How inconsistent the remark—how contrary to God's laws; for He has said 'by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.' The law was given from him to our first parents, and it now extends to all mankind. Was there ever a man so wealthy as to exempt him from the performance of this law? We answer without hesitation in the negative. If he has nothing to do for himself, there are numbers of suffering human beings around him that stand in need of assistance.—Young man instead of spending your time strolling up and down the streets of your town, with your hands in your pockets, arouse yourself to action and be of some service to society. Go and look at the industrious ant, and from it learn a valuable lesson. From it you will at once see that God did not intend any of His creatures to live in idleness. He never created man to be a drone in this beautiful world, He has prepared for his (man's) benefit. He has endowed you with intellect and reason; and given you the power of locomotion, and it is your indispensable duty to take advantage of the opportunities and improve them. If He had intended you to appear as an automaton, He would not have created you a rational intelligent being, and there is a time coming when you will have to give an account of your stewardship. Those of you who have your minds well cultivated, have a wide field of usefulness open to you. Go out into the dark portions of your State, or even of your country, and there 'teach the young idea how to shoot.' Lend a helping hand and show a willing mind to dispel the ignorance that now pervades your land. You will not only be improving yourself, but will be preparing others for usefulness by imparting to them the precious seeds of knowledge. Many, yes, many will rise up in the day of judgement and call you blessed. Never again say that you have nothing to do when so wide a field of usefulness is before yourself if you won't be much happier thus employed, than you would be in spinning street yarns. Satan always finds something for idle hands to do, and he is sure to find something like unto himself, of a mean, low character. We have often heard it said that the 'true secret of happiness was employment,' and from past experience we believe it to be true. Time always hangs upon our hands when we indulge in that contemptible word laziness.—Would that it were blotted from the vocabulary of words, and its feeling unknown and unfelt by every human creature. It has caused more crime and degradation in this world of ours than any other evil I know of. Go to your prison houses—there behold humanity in its degraded form, and inquire the cause of their being there, and you will find many of them came to such an end by indulging in this nothing to do business. Having nothing to do, nothing to employ their minds at, Satan tempted them from crime to crime, until they at last were caught in the prisoners cell. This fact needs no demonstration, for it is an every day occurrence. Read the lives of men whose names are now enrolled upon the pages of history, and see if you find among the number any of those nothing to do characters. No! you will find them men of energy and perseverance, some raised to labor from the rising to the setting of the sun—that never thought it degrading to handle the plough, or shell a bushel of corn and carry it to the mill when it was needed. Labor is no disgrace: it is noble—noble in the sight of God and highly respected by the good and wise. God, the maker of every human being, labored, for He created the earth and everything in it in six days, and rested on the seventh. Should man, 'a worm of the dust,' live in idleness?

What Ladies Did in Days of Old.

What were the womankind of the nobility and gentry of Europe about when their fathers husbands and sweethearts were at the Holy Land? Spun and wove all the bed and table linen, made all the fine clothing and embroidery, all the wine and preserves, distilled herbals for medicines, and studied surgery; became perfect in the art of nursing and midwifery; then off to the downs with hawk and hounds, and back to the beef and strongest of ale.—Further on, Mary Queen of Scots made half the royal bed quilts of Europe, and no end of Gobelin tapestry. Nay, so careful was she of her curtains, that when she knew Darnely was to be "disposed of," she shifted her silk awnings the night before, and replaced them with verge counterpanes and testers.—She knew what good work was, and could not bear to have it soiled. Even to the beginning, perhaps we'll into the middle of the last century, our great-great-grandmothers were too illiterate to be idle. The squire's wife was as resolute a worker as any in the parish, and "idle busy" (a corruption of housewife.) her most stinging epithet. Even Lady Bountiful was a "notable housewife." She had a soft place in her head, indeed, for Ranelogh, Chloe, and Sir Charles Grandison; but in the main, the traditional industry of antiquity was a point of honor, of duty with her. She was not only industrious herself, but the cause of industry in others. In fact, she kept her maids at work by working herself. Pray, were they not genteel? Why, the Howards, the Plantagenets, the Jane greys and Lady Rusells, considered it even low and vulgar to be of no use. A gentlewoman was only a lady by being thoroughly accomplished in domestic utilities. Even at the beginning of the century, the most distinguished old families in the United States consumed or wore very little that they did not produce on their own estates. And in the reign of Charles I, the Hampdens, Pyms and Hollises thought the court vulgar, and devoted themselves and their families to the development of their domestic resources, living, summer and winter, in the country, upon their family acres. The farmer's wife and daughters kept the profits of the buttr, eggs and poultry, and the spinet or harpsichord was heard at the great house alone

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A recent number of the Charleston Mercury contains a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, who remonstrates against South-Carolina's waiting for Alabama to join her in the movement.—He says there is a great difference in the condition of the two States. In South-Carolina the people are united on this question: they are all for disunion. In Alabama quite a different state of things exist. He says:

"Alabama is divided. The varieties of soil, and the want of connection between North and South Alabama, prevent us from being one homogenious people. In the event of Lincoln's election, Governor Moore will call a convention. There will be a large party in our midst, who will, under the shallow pretext of waiting for an overt act advocate the most abject submission. This party will be led on by able and eloquent men. In its ranks will be found Taylor, Langdon, Dawson, Forsyth, Baker, and, perhaps, though I think probable, John A. Winston. It will combine the strength of the Douglas and Bell factions, and will also carry off from the Breckinridge party all of the foreign vote, and a large proportion of the merchants and trading people. What will be the result of the election for delegates to the Convention, no man can tell. The advocates of resistance are at this time undoubtedly in the majority, but will they be able to control the State on the first day of next January?

The Election.

The returns so far as received, indicate the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate, to the Presidency of the United States This event, which has been anticipated for some time, does not, in our judgment, furnish sufficient grounds for dissolution. One or two States, and a large, respectable and influential minority in all the Southern States, will probably try to precipitate a dissolution. But it is no time to be precipitate. The only safe course for us to pursue is, to call a Convention of the People of Georgia; invite the other Southern States to do the same; and then let all the delegates assemble at some central and convenient place, as a Convention, for consultation To all these Conventions let the wisest and best men, men of intellect and statesmanlike qualities, be sent and, after they have consulted and determined, the South will be at no loss how to act.—[Atlanta American.]

Rearing Children.

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bedtime.

5. Should have not..ing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair mattresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire, or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sun-down, unless in damp weather; when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurous to person or property, or against good morals.

10. Never threaten a child, it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it and be done with it.

11. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

12. By all means, arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bed-time, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovingness and affection.

Hall's Journal of Health.

MARRIED.

On the 13th of last Oct., by J. A. Murchison, Esq., Wm. D. Murdoch to Mary C. Gatshar.

Also by the same on the 7th Inst., Jonas E. Lipt to Mary Ann W. Graham.

DIED.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the afternoon of the 2d instant, Mrs. ANN JONES, wife of Wm. Restin, Esqr., and daughter of Dr. F. J. Cutlar; in the 33d year of her age.

A bright star has left the world to shine in a happier and better sphere.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

Just Arrived Several

BOXES OF VERY FINE

CHEESE FOR SALE BY

DUNLAP & PHIFER.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

OYSTERS KEPT CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at DUNLAP & PHIFER'S.

Statesville, Nov. 16. 50-tf.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

AND

GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is no

CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the Stock and Prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers, of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1860. 50tf

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE WORKS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRECKS AND RAEDER

SUCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements,

CULTIVATORS,
PLOWS,
CORN-SHELLERS,
SEED-SOWERS,
HORSE-POWERS,
THRESHERS;

THRESHING, SEPARATING

And

CLEANING MACHINES,

CIDER AND

SUGAR MILLS,

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD, COPPER AND SILVER MINES,

Dr. E. O. Elliott's Patent

MULAY SAW MILL

AND WATERWHEELS,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Forcings, and Finished

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TOBACCO PRESSES

AND FIXTURES,

AND OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY, REPAIRED AT

SHORT NOTICE.

November 16, 1860. 50-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 50-1y.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Taylorsville. And also, to amend the act incorporating the United Baptist Institute, and for other purposes. nov 6, 1860. 50:4t

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NOTICE!

There will be applications made to the next Legislature for a new county to be composed of portions of Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus and a small portion of Mecklenburg.

November 16, 1860. 50-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph M. Bogle, deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of

TAYLORSVILLE,

ON TUESDAY, THE

4TH DECEMBER NEXT,

(County-Court week.) a large lot of Property, consisting of the following: The Thorough Bred Stallion,

Red-Rover;

6 Fine Jacks; 8 Jennets;

All being his celebrated Old Stock. 6 or 8 head of

GOOD MULES;

EIGHT HEAD OF

FINE HORSES;

A large lot of CATTLE, HOGS, &c The above Stock is the finest ever offered at public sale, in this State. BUGGIES, WAGONS, and various other Articles, too numerous to mention, will be sold. Terms, made known at Sale.

J WILSON JONES, *Admr.*

Taylorsville, Nov. 16, 1860. 50tds

Office Western N. C. R. R.

Statesville, Oct. 23, 1860.

CALL MEETING.

The Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company will meet in the town of Salisbury on Friday, the 23rd November next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

Statesville, N. C. 48-t23.

NOTICE!

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by Jesse A. Hendricks, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Statesville, on Tuesday,

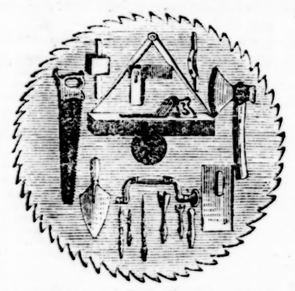
20th NOVEMBER,

a certain Lot in the Town of Statesville, containing about 3 1-4 Acres. Said lot is in the Western part of town, and has on it a very neat dwelling, together with out-houses. Any one wishing to purchase the property can do so privately, before the day of sale, by applying to

A. K. SIMONTON, Trustee.

Statesville, Nov. 9, 1860. 48-ts.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE,



DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad Lock,

WOULD respectfully invite the public to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to. CALL and see us.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

September 21, '60 42

Tools! Tools! Tools!

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply of Tools, consisting of Circular, Mill, Cross-cut Tenon, Hand, Ripper, Back and Compass Saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Lathing, Shingling, and broad Hatchets; Hammers; bevel and steel

Squares; Drawing Knives;

Braces and Bits; Augers; Gimlets; Chissels; Brick and Plastering Trowels; Screw-Plates; Saw Sets; Spoke Shaves; Files; Rasps; Pocket Rules; Guage Rods; spirit and pocket Levels; Boring Machines, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Charlotte, N. C.

Blacksmith's Tools,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply, consisting of Anvils; Bellows; Solid Box Vices; hand and sledge

Hammers; Stocks and Dies;

Tongs, Buttresses, Rasps, Files, and a good supply of Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, at low prices.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Agricultural Implements,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A LARGE supply of the above, consisting Thompson's celebrated Ploughs: also, CORN-SHELLERS; STRAW-CUTters; Shovels; Spades; Hay and manure Forks; best cast-steel Axes; Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains Wagon Chains, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Hedge Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A LARGE Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows Rims, Buggy Poles, Buggy Shafts, Spokes,

Patent and Enamelled Leather,

Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

AT the Sign of the GOLDEN PAD-LOCK will be found at all times a large and well selected STOCK of GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER-HORNS, Powder-Flasks, Powder, Shot, Lead: French and American Window-Glass; Putty; a large stock of English and American Iron: Cast Steel, German steel, Blister steel, Plough steel Spring steel; Nails of all kinds; Hemp and Manilla Rope;

Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths;

Mill Screws; Mill Picks; Spike Hammers, Stone Hammers, Double and Single Blocks; also, a large Stock of Cornices, Curtain Bands, Curtain Pins, Picture Cord and Tassels, &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Superior Smut Machines,

at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Charlotte, N. C.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

NEW DRUG STORE

AT

STATESVILLE, N. C.

WE RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that we have opened a Store at STATESVILLE,

for the sale of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS &C.

The attention of

PHYSICIANS

is especially solicited. We have obtained the assistance of a young man who has had several years experience, and is a Graduate of Pharmacy. Our

Medical Preparations

may be relied upon as being prepared from the best materials and with strict accuracy. The

CHEMICALS

which we offer are pure as obtained from the manufacturers. Our

EXTRACTS

are mostly English, and include the solid and fluid.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find it to their advantage to send us their orders for Essences of Peppermint and Lemon, Dye Woods, Spts. Turpentine, &c., which we will dispose of at low figures.

Our Stock comprises a large variety of

Paints, Paint-Brushes,

VARNISHES

of all kinds;

PERFUMERY

and

FANCY ARTICLES

to which we cordially invite attention.

A large assortment of the most popular

PATENT MEDICINES,

constantly on hand, and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Lamps, Kerosene-Oil, and

CLOVER SEED.

Cannon & White's.

Statesville, Nov. 9, 1860 49-3m.

IMPORTANT SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST Executed by Henry Troutman for certain purposes therein named, I will expose to Public Sale at the Residence of the said Henry Troutman, six-miles south of Statesville, on SATURDAY, the

24TH NOVEMBER NEXT,

the following property, or as much thereof as will satisfy said deed in trust:

8 HEAD OF HORSES,

12 HEAD OF CATTLE,

25 Head of Sheep,
20 Head of Hogs,
1 Set of Blacksmith's Tools,
1 Large Road-Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Two-Horse do.,
1 One-Horse do.

Also 1 first-rate STEAM SAW-MILL

ENGINE & BOILER

all complete in good-running repair, with 2 Circular SAWS. Also,

1200 ACRES OF LAND

more or less, comprised in several different tracts, with BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS on each tract. On said lands there is a large quantity of FIRST BOTTOM and LOW-GROUNDS. All the Tracts are well-timbered.

For further particulars call on Henry Troutman on the premises, who will take pleasure, in showing the Property to any person or persons wishing to see the same.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

J. F. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

October 23, 1860. tds-48.

POCKETBOOK STOLEN

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 15th of August last, a POCKETBOOK containing the following Notes:

A note on Thomas Norman of $13 50, dated Aug. 10th, 1859; one note on Elisha Coleman and James Norman of $20, dated February, 1859; one note on Sarah Johnson of $6 50, date September, 1857; one do. on same of $8 date Jan., 1859; J. F. Salmons' 3 notes—2 of $100 each, 1 of $85, all dated Feb. 20th, 1860; 1 note on Enoch Salmons of $6, date not recollected; 1 note on Aquilla Williams of $5 75, date not recollected; 1 note on Jacob Fraley of $363 71, date about March 3, 1860; 1 note on N. V. Jurney of $10, date not recollected; one note on Rufus Jurney of $7 50, date not recollected; one note on Joseph James of $231, date Feb. 18th, 1860; 1 note on V. H. Furches of $9 87½, date not recollected; 1 note on H. H. Hartman of $200, subject to a credit of $100 Dec. 23, 1859, date of note not recolleted; 1 note on Thomas Sharpe of $5, date not recollected; 1 note on Gaither & Co. of $1850, date about July 8th, 1859; 1 note on E. McDillon of $20, date not recollected; 1 note on John T. Morgan of $40, date not recollected; 1 note on Wm. J. Vestal of $41 70, date not recollected; 1 note on B. Morgan of $14, 1 note on same of $14 25, both dated January 6th, 1859; 1 note on do., sum not recollected, date June 22, 1859; 1 note on do. of $28 90, date not recollected; 1 note of the following sums each, $55—$15—$29 $50—$10,—dates not recollected—all on B. Morgan;—a receipt of R. A. McLaughlin for 2 notes upon James L. Blackwell of $700 & $500, subject to a credit of $300, the date not recollected; 1 note on James Reed of $45, date not recollected, subject to two credits of $30 and $5, dates not recollected. Also other notes and papers of different kinds not now recollected, which if ever found will be known.

All persons are forwarned not to to trade for the above named notes and papers.

Yadkin County, N. C. P. CAMPBELL.

oct 26 3w47

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BUTTER WANTED.

THE Highest cash price will be paid for one hundred pounds of Butter at

DUNLAP & PHIFER'S.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the incorporation of the Town of Statesville.

C. A. CARLTON,

Clerk to the Board of Town Com.

Oct 18 46 4t

EXCELSIOR!

FALL TRADE.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT THE

NEW

CASH STORE

OF

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

WE invite the attention of the CITIZENS of Statesville and surrounding Country, to our LARGE and Entirely NEW Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS!

Now in Store and ready for exhibition, comprising a full and handsome range of

Dress Goods,

Black and Colored FRENCH & ENGLISH

Merinos,

The latest Styles of Figured and Plain

FRENCH DELANES,

Muslin Delanes and Debegis,

CALICOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS,

purchased in large quantities on the most reasonable terms from various manufacturers, and especially adapted to this section. The latest Styles of fine Cloth

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS

Of the latest PARIS fashions.

EMBROIDERIES,

RIBBONS,

JEWELRY.

Our Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of

COATS,

PANTS,

Vests,

OVER-COATS,

Under-Shirts

and DRAWERS, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but wanting to make a complete outfit, and suitable for all classes.

BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS,

NEGRO-BROGANS,

in endless variety and of the Best quality.

HATS, CAPS,

FLATS and Capitolas.

In fact everything suitable for this market; which we will sell on the most reasonable terms, as our Motto is,

'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.'

We have on hand a large Stock of

GROCERIES:

Cuba Molasses, Coffee,
SUGAR of all grades, Nails,
Candles, Soaps, Tobacco,

CIGARS, &c., &c.

Hardware, Crockery,

Drugs and Medicines.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and solicit a continuance.

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

Statesville, Oct 12, 45:'60.

W. R. WILSON,

Watch Maker

AND

JEWELER.

HAVING procured MR. CHARLES HEEBNER, a **practical Watch-Maker**, from Philadelphia, Pa, to attend to a Branch of my BUSINESS in

STATESVILLE,

I am now ready to do every description of

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRING,

at short notice.

Every Style and Quality of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

for Sale at reasonable prices.

W. R. WILSON. [aug. 17] CHAS. HEEBNER.

Wanted.

100,000 lb of Dried Apples and Peaches. 10,000 lb Beeswax wanted at the highest market price, for which payment will be paid in Goods at Cash prices.

Sept 28.'60 J. W. STOCKTON.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending 'from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;' indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, 'I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children.'

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in 'impurity of the blood' is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down, with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

All our Remedies are for sale by

Dunlap & Phifer, Statesville.

King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haivland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

A BOOK BINDERY

IN

SALISBURY.

W. R. DICKS, WOULD RESPECTfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding,

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music, Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.

Agents at Statesville, E. B. Drake & Son.

September 28, 1860. 43-6m.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT

AT AUCTION!

I will offer at public sale, on Tuesday of County Court, (November 19th) at the Court House, at 1 o'clock, a comfortable

Dwelling House and Lot

in the Town of Statesville, located on the cross Street, near Mr. Stimsons.

Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

THOMAS C. GRAHAM.

Statesville, Nov. 2, 1860. 48-2t.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a **Loan** of **Money** expressly to build and erect Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing establishments for the healthful glory of our common country. Good security will be offered.

ANDREW BAGGARLY.

Oct 26th 1860 pd 47

A Grand Mass Meeting

of the Citizens of IREDELL and adjoining Counties is desired at

"STOCKTON'S CORNER"

from day to day to examine his Stock of

NEW GOODS

for the

FALL AND WINTER

just received. The especial attention of the LADIES is called to his

Dress Goods,

consisting of SILKS, black & colored French MERINOS, Black and Colored (all wool) DELANES, BOMBAZINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, DEBEGIS, &c; also,

Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Bonnets.

All of which were selected with great care in reference to *Fashion, Beauty, Quality and Price.*

To Gentlemen wishing to purchase

CLOTHING

he will be pleased to show his Stock of Over-*Coats, Dress and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shawls and Blankets* of the very best make and material that can be found in this market for the price.

The Public generally is invited to examine his new supply of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, Crockery,

DRUGS & PAINTS,

GROCERIES, &c.

Goods and prices will be shown with pleasure to all who may favor him with a Call. For

CASH or BARTER

he will sell as CHEAP as the cheapest or to punctual Customers on time.

43tf J. W. STOCKTON.

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERies, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL,

For the past 7 years with

Late of Asheboro', N. C. T C & B G WORTH.

September 21, 1860. 42-1y.

CHILLS AND FEVER!

ONE of the Greatest Remedies that has ever been offered to the public for

FEVER AND AGUE,

and which has received the highest encomiums, is

WYATT'S CELEBRATED

TONIC AND PILLS.

Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so

EASILY CURED.

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a

MERE TRIFLE!

And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under its effects, and do nothing but

GULP DOWN

Quinine until it becomes as common as their daily meal, and yet are not relieved.

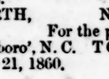
☞ Wyatt's Tonic and Pills are safe and certain.

☞ Prepared by W. H Wyatt, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price, $1 per package, six for $5.—A liberal discount to merchants.

Salisbury, N. C. October 4, 1860. 44-6m.

STATESVILLE



MALE

ACADEMY.

C. M. & J. B. Andrews, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. july 20:33tf

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30,000 POUNDS SUPER PHOSphate of Lime, just received and for sale by

T. H. McRORIE.

August, 31, 1860. 39-tf.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN OF EGGS WANTED.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL be paid for one hundred dozen of Eggs, at

DUNLAP & PHIFER'S,

Confectionary.

Statesville, N. C., Oct. 26. 47-1m.

LARGE SHOW BILLS.

The Express Job-Office,

Is prepared with an assortment of

LARGE TYPE

for printing

Hand Bills

for

MERCHANTS

and

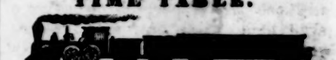
EXHIBITIONS,

in the best style

UPON COLORED AND WHITE PAPER.

*** *BILLS will be printed from 2 feet to 10 feet square if they are wanted.*

TIME TABLE.



WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—WEST.

Stations.	Whole Dist.	Dist'ce bet'n.	Arrive. A M	Leave.
Salisbury,				7.00
Water Station,	6	6	7.18	7.36
Third Creek,	13	7	7.50	7.55
Waddell's T. O.	18	5	8.10	8.15
Statesville,	25	7	8.36	8.45
Plott's T. O.	33	8	9.10	9.15
Catawba,	36	5	9.30	9.35
Newton,	50	12	10 10	10.15
White Sulphur,	54	4	10.30	10.35
Hickory Tavern,	60	6	10.55	11.05
Icard's,	68	8	11.30	
Morganton,				

MAIL TRAIN—EAST.

Morganton,				11.45
Icard's,	8	8	12.05	12.10
Hickory Tavern,	6	14	12.30	12.35
White Sulphur,	5	19	12.45	12.55
Newton,	11	30	1.30	1.35
Catawba River,	5	35	1.50	1.55
Plott's T. O.	8	43	2.20	2.30
Statesville,	7	50	2.50	2.55
Waddell's T. O.	6	55	3.10	3.15
Third Creek,	7	62	3.40	3.45
Water Station,	6	68	4.00	
Salisbury,				

North Carolina Rail-Road.

Mail Train, South, arrives 4.13 p. m., North, 6.45 a. m. Express Train, South, arrives 9.36 p. m., North, 12.30 a. m.

Salisbury, Office W. N. C. R. R. Aug 1,60.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

F. SCARR,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY INVITES attention to his large Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,

selected with care, and without regard to price;—Purity and Quality being the main object.

An experience of upwards of Twenty years in the Drug Business in large cities, fully warrants him in asking the confidence of the

Profession and the Public.

PHYSICIANS wishing reliable

DRUGS and CHEMICALS

can purchase with advantage.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with

Oils, Essences, etc.,

as low as any house in North Carolina.

Patent Medicines direct from the Proprietors or Agents.

Linseed Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Winter Lard Oil,
Tanners Oil,
Best Train Oil,
Sweet Oil,
Castor Oil, &c.,

LOW FOR CASH.

LANDRETH'S New Crop Turnip Seed.

AMBROTYPE STOCK & CHEMICALS.

The largest Stock of HAIR and TOOTH Brushes in the State.

Green, Yellow and other Paints.

WHITE LEAD from 8 to 10 cents.

PLAIN & COLORED GLASS.

KEROSENE & LAMPS.

FLUID, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE.

Licorice Paste, Essence of Pessh, Oils of Aniseed & Cinnamon.

August 10, 1860, 36:1y

North Carolina, Watauga County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1860.

Benjamin Conneill, vs. D. C. McCanles. } Original Attachment.

Whereas an original attachment has been returned to this Court, in favor of Benjamin Conneill, against D. C. McCanles, which said attachment is levied on the following Lands, to wit: one tract of FIFTY ACRES, known as the Bristenberry Place, on the waters of Watauga River, adjoining the lands of P. Shull and others, also TWO HUNDRED ACRES embracing two tracts, lying on the same Waters adjoining the lands of Joseph Shull, whereon said McCanles resided for several years. And it appearing to the Court that the defendant D. C. McCanles has absconded beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Iredell Express, that said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Watauga, at the court house in Boone, on the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September next, and show cause if any he hath, why the plaintiff shall not have final judgement thereon.

Witness, H. Blair, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 7th Monday after the Fourth Monday in June, 1860. H. BLAIR, Clk.

Issued 24th September, 1860. 45 pf 46

KEROSENE LAMP OIL. A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co

The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

A Heart worth Having.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* relates the following:

A young printer, of this city, fell in love with a beautiful girl, who had the misfortune to be rich. He essayed to attract her attention, but who ever heard of a pretty rich girl falling very deeply in love with a poor printer? Despairing, he started for California—that land of refuge for broken fortunes and wounded hearts. This was in the year 1850, when San Francisco was a village, and wanted printers more than at present. The boy quickly became a man there; and, embarking in the printing business, soon found himself the proprietor of an establishment from which sprang, in due time, a weekly paper, ere long to be followed by a daily. His journal and his fortunes flourished amazingly, and he returned to New York in 1854, with the avowed purpose of buying a six-cylinder press, but, with the unavowed purpose of locking up a lovely form in his new golden chases. Alas, for human hopes! The maiden was wedded and the mother of two children. The printer bought his presses and returned to California—a sadder, not a wiser man. Years progressed, and he prospered. One day, a lady visited his editorial rooms to lay her modest contribution on his table in hopes of getting some remuneration for it. Her story was told briefly; her husband had come to mend his fortunes in the land of gold, and had died, and she was left very poor, with her two children to support. The editor looked at the lady a moment—then handed her a doubloon. The astonished woman essayed to utter thanks, but was waived away. To shorten the story, the lady was his early love, and—he married her, sold out his establishment, returned to New York, and is now enjoying as much felicity on the banks of the Hudson as it falls to the lot of few printers even to conceive.

Manure—How Applied.

There are a diversity of opinions entertained in regard to the best mode of applying stable manure to land. The early writers in this country, and among them Judge Buell, the founder of the *Albany Cultivator*, claimed that the only proper mode of applying manure was to spread it upon the surface and plough it under immediately, so that the volatile portions might not be lost in the atmosphere, but be at once absorbed by the soil. They also contended that manure in its long or unfermented state was best, and should be applied and ploughed under for hoed crops during the cultivation and growth of which it would become decomposed and reduced to the best condition in the soil for the succeeding grain crops. So fearful were these farmers (of the old school) that the manure would sustain loss by the escape of ammonia, that they would haul it out only so fast as it could be spread and ploughed under on the same day. This all looked very well in theory, and we, for a long time, followed it in practice. Later experience, however, of the best chemists and most observing farmers, has clearly demonstrated that under ordinary temperatures very little ammonia is given off by manure when spread upon the surface.—These observations have also proved that manure in a fine, well-rotted state is best; that decomposition must have so far advanced that the substance of the manure will readily be given off in solution with each returning shower to the roots of the growing crop.

Sucking up Water from Sand.

Livingstone, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:—"The women tie a bunch of grass to the end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Appyling the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth." It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases, in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first made known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our Western deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is unknown to exist below the surface.

Gen. Houston and Mexico.

A letter from Texas, written by a Virginia officer of the K. G. C.'s to the Norfolk Argus, says that organization is laboring under unexpected difficulties effecting their plans which however, they expect to overcome. He adds:

Gen. Houston, with whom Gen. Bickley and myself had a conference this morning, not only assured us, but he promised the people of San Antonio, last week, in a public speech, that he should again take the field and cross the Rio Grande with the largest possible force of Texians and other volunteers, if Spain made a hostile demonstration against Vera Cruz. Affairs on the borders in this State, in Mexico and throughout the South, are certainly assuming a critical position, and you need not be surprised to learn at any time within the next six weeks, or two months, that soldiers will be swarming on both banks of the Rio Grande, struggling for the country which furnishes the only outlet to the institution of the South.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH VOLUME.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS"

Will enter upon the Fourth Volume on the 7th December next. For three years have we toiled to make the "EXPRESS" an interesting vehicle of intelligence and recreation to its many readers, how well we have succeeded remains for its patrons to judge.—While many Journals have started into existence in various portions of the country, maintained a feeble existence for a season, and went out, the "**Express**" has been regular in its appearance each week and greeted our patrons with its sunny countenance. That we have fell short of our duties in some respects, would not be truthful to deny, but in the main, we have fulfilled all that was promised by us in our first issue, three years ago. Having grown older in years, and added to our philosophy by experience, we will be more successful in pursuing the even tenor of our way in future, and indulge the belief that, by renewed dilligence our efforts to publish an entertaining Journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The Express will ever continue an advocate of the best interests of the State, and of the

Union of the States,

so long as the Rights of all the States are regarded by the General Government, during our control of its columns.

LITERATURE, POLITICS, and Miscellaneous reading, will appear each week in our pages as hitherto. The

Job Office

attached to our establishment has been replenished, recently, with new Materials, and in completeness is second to none in the State for turning out any description of Printing.

The price of the Paper as heretofore will be, $2 a year in advance.

NATIONAL FLAG!

Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the EXPRESS, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those prefering it, with

Northern Work,

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering, themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and earnestly solicits a Call, at the Sign of the National Flag, **Salisbury, N. C.**

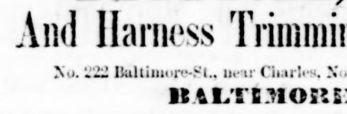
July 27, '60:3m.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, } GEO. M. MACKENZIE. } *Established* IN 1825. { COSMO T. MACKENZIE, { COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS



AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNK,

And Harness Trimmings,

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side, **BALTIMORE, Md.**

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks Patent Canvass, Bent Felloes, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpaeas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Relns, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined; Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

☞ Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for CASH with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

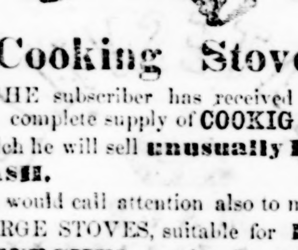
N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS.
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardware, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft.

September 14, 1860. 41-1y.

STOVES! STOVES!!



Charlotte, N. C.

Cooking Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received a full and complete supply of **COOKIG STOVES**, which he will sell **unusually LOW for CASH.**

I would call attention also to my stock of LARGE STOVES, suitable for **Heating CHURCHES**, or other Large Rooms, also, to my Dining-Room and Parlor Stoves,

—ALSO—

a full and complete stock of

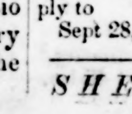
TIN & HOLLOW-WARE,

Lanterns, **Wooden-ware**, Brooms, Brushes, &c.

S. T. WRISTON.

CHARLOTTE, [aug 24] N. C.
38:3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.



ON the Western edge of Town and outside the corporation, therefore not subject to much tax. The lot contains 2 acres, half in cultivation, half in woods, with a small frame **Dwelling**. The property would suit a mechanic or other person desiring to live economically. For particulars, apply to J. H. KENNEDY or the Editors of this Paper.

Sept 28, tf

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,

PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosened and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair*.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER, being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR-DYE

which, after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

August 24, 1860. 38-1y.

THRESHING MACHINE.

A TWO-HORSE Thresher, (Alamance make) with cast-steel journals and composition boxes, now at the depot and for sale by E. B. DRAKE & SON.

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase
10,000 lbs Dried Fruit, *well cured:*
10,000 lb *Linen and Cotton Rags, washed;*
10,000 lb *BEESWAX.*

Also, CORN, WHEAT and Country Produce generally. The *highest market prices* paid in Barter or Discount.

Aug. 3. 35tf T. H. McRORIE.

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather**, some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins**, which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859. 1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR**, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses**, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine**. It will cure **SICK HEADACHE**, (as thousands can testify,) **In twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good and safe in all cases** where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body**, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache**, or **weight in the head**, all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children** or **Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier** of the **Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose**, 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

DUNLAP & PHIFER.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

For Sale.

MY FARM of **305 ACRES**, one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

Dwelling House,

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.

July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.
MOSES RAYMER,
25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*
500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
January 13 '60 6:tf

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS.

BY

PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

John E. Potter, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
June 22 '60:6m

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH

IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMESGARDNER, Augusta, Ga

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed
at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Feb 17 60 11:tf

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices His stock of

DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,

and

BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER

and

SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.

June 8, 1860. 27:tf

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED, AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

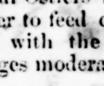
5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

M'LEAN HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.



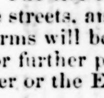
THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommocation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.
July 6, '60:tf 31

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,

FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT**, in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.
March 16, 1860.–tf.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

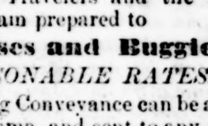
of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, dec 23, 59 3-tf

LIVERY STABLE.



Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

SIMONTON HOUSE.

Statesville, N. C.

A. D. MOORE PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,
Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

HOUSE and LOT for SALE.

THE Subscriber has a valuable HOUSE and LOT in the town of Statesville, that he is anxious to sell, and will sell it low.

Jos. B. Douglass or Otho Gillespie will take pleasure in showing the property and closing the sale with any person that wishes to purchase. THOS. C. GRAHAM.

Rowan Mills, aug 10 36:tf

BLANK CHECKS,

on the

Agency Bank N. C. at Statesville,

neatly printed,

For sale at the **Express Office.**

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest.

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

THE Iredell Express JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

C. M. & G LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS, SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP BROGANS, AND OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Thomasville, ... N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and a,

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

T. H. McRorie,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

Orders Solicited.

29'60tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
January.							**July.**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
February.							**August.**						
			1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	16	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	14	25
26	27	28	29				26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.							**Septem.**						
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						
April.							**October**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	57
29	30						28	29	30	31			
May.							**Novem.**						
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.							**Decem.**						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,

WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.*

A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

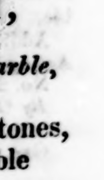
His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858.

Charlotte and Lincolnton



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